99th Congress 2nd Session

Republican
Policy
Committee

William L. Armstrong, *Chairman*

Glossary of Senate Terms...

A GUIDE FOR TV

June 1986

Compiled by the staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee

S940-2.

A Word from the Chairman . . .

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June, 1986

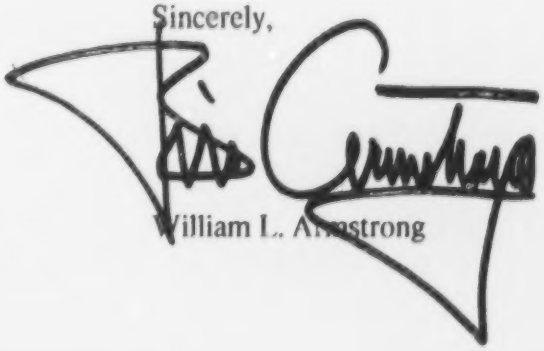
Dear Friend:

The United States Senate has justly been called "the world's greatest deliberative body." The Founding Fathers envisioned an upper chamber of thoughtful and experienced legislators lending a cool and detached perspective to the sometimes turbulent national policy debate. Well, sometimes it is and sometimes it isn't.

With the nationwide, gavel-to-gavel television coverage beginning in June, 1986 millions of Americans are now able to see for themselves the day to day business of the Senate as it approaches its 200th birthday in 1989.

Like most well-established institutions, the Senate has a highly specialized vocabulary and some very complex procedures that have evolved over two centuries of tradition and precedent. This volume is a kind of introduction to the life of the modern-day Senate, and I hope it will explain some of what you will be seeing either in person or on television.

Sincerely,



William L. Armstrong

Chairman,
Senate Republican Policy Committee

THE SENATE CHAMBER

Construction of the current Senate Chamber began in 1851, and the Senate began meeting there on January 4, 1859. The architectural design of the Chamber has changed over the years and today has been restored to early Federal style; antique brass spittoons and ornate wooden snuffboxes still can be found in the Chamber. All the mahogany desks are of the style used in 1819; each Senator is assigned a desk and most change their seats as they rise in Senate seniority, moving further forward and closer to the center aisle. The Republican Majority sits on the right side of the Chamber facing the rostrum; the Democratic Minority sits on the left. Vice President George Bush is officially the President of the Senate, but normally Republican Senators take turns sitting at the Vice President's rostrum (which was built in 1950) and acting as Presiding Officer of the Senate.

TYPICAL DAY

It is a long-standing tradition of the Senate to begin the legislative day with a prayer, normally by the Senate Chaplain but sometimes by a guest speaker. The Majority Leader is then recognized, and gives the schedule for the day. This is followed by "special orders," a pre-arranged opportunity for specific Senators to speak on a variety of subjects, and "routine morning business," during which Senators are free to speak on any topic they wish. During this period, many Senators are away from the floor attending morning committee hearings. At the conclusion of morning business, the Presiding Officer puts before the Senate the pending legislation that needs to be attended to and the regular legislative session of the day begins, with debate and votes occurring under some of the rules and procedures set out in the Glossary on the following pages.

GLOSSARY OF SENATE TERMS

Administration Bill: An informal designation indicating the bill is part of the President's program.

Amendment: A proposal to change part or all of a bill or resolution when it is pending on the floor.

Appropriation Bill: By tradition such bills originate in the House. Legislation actually provides funds for programs, usually on an annual basis.

Authorization Bill: Legislation establishing a program and setting maximum spending limits annually or for the life of the program. Distinguished from appropriations, which actually make money available.

Bills: Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated as H.R. (House bill) or S. (Senate bill) according to the body in which they originate; they are given a number, assigned in the order of introduction, from the beginning of each 2-year Congress. "Public bills" deal with general questions, and become Public Laws if approved by Congress and signed by the President. "Private bills" deal with individual matters such as claims against the Government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc., and become Private Laws if approved and signed. Any number of Senators may join in introducing a bill. Many bills in reality are committee bills and are introduced under the name of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as a formality. All appropriation bills fall into this category as do many other bills, particularly those dealing with complicated and technical subjects. A committee frequently holds hearings on a number of related bills, and may agree on one of them or on an entirely new bill.

Bills Referred: When introduced, bill is referred to committee having jurisdiction over the subject covered by the bill. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in Senate and House rules. Bills are referred by the Speaker in the House and the Presiding Officer in the Senate. Appeals may be made from their decisions.

The Senatorial Saucer

After a draft of the Constitution provided for a Senate, Thomas Jefferson returned from France (where he had been serving as American Ambassador) and, at breakfast one morning, demanded to know why George Washington had supported the idea of a second chamber. Washington pointed to Jefferson's saucer, into which Jefferson had poured his morning coffee. "Even so," Washington said, "we pour legislation into a senatorial saucer -- to cool it."

By Request: Legislation submitted by a Senator at the request of someone else, e.g., the Administration.

Calendar: The Senate Calendar, published daily by the Legislative Clerk when the Senate is in session, lists all Senate bills and resolutions reported by the Senate committees in the order in which they were reported (i.e., Order Number); it also lists some House-passed bills. It is from this list (which also shows the Senate Report Number of a bill or resolution, the date when it was reported, etc.) that the Majority Leader decides which bills will be considered on the Senate floor.

Calendar Item Number: The reference number for a measure pending on the Senate's legislative calendar and ready for floor consideration.

Cloakroom: There are Republican and Democratic cloakrooms just off the Senate floor at the rear of the Chamber, where Senators can confer privately. When the Senate is not in good order, the Presiding Officer will often ask Senators to retire to the cloakroom to converse.

Cloture: Method of limiting debate. A cloture petition must be signed by a least 16 Senators before it can be filed in the Senate. Once the cloture petition is filed, one calendar day of the session must elapse before it can be voted on. Three-fifths of the Senators duly elected and sworn must vote in the affirmative before cloture can be invoked on most items; for cloture on a proposal to change the Senate rules, two-thirds of those present and voting must vote in favor. Once cloture is invoked, a 30-hour cap is placed on further consideration, but this cap may be increased by a three-fifths affirmative vote of the Senators duly elected and sworn (60). No Senator shall be entitled to speak more than 1 hour on any pending matter. A Senator may yield all or part of his or her 1 hour to the Majority or Minority

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The First Senate

The first Senate met in the newly refurbished Federal Hall in New York City on March 4, 1789. (New York was the Federal Capital at that time; the Senate first met in the Capitol Building in Washington in November, 1800.) New York Church bells rang at sunrise and the Pennsylvania Gazette said: "A general joy pervaded the whole city on this great, important and memorable day." In attendance were eight of the 22 Senators from the eleven new States, and the population of the entire United States was only four million. Every Senator was paid $6 for each day the Senate was in session. The first words in the Senate's Journal were: "The number not being sufficient to constitute a quorum, they adjourned."

Leader (or to one of the managers of the bill) who may in turn yield that time to other Senators. Any Senator who has not had a chance to speak may seek recognition and be guaranteed up to 10 minutes inclusive to speak only. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment can be proposed after cloture is invoked unless it has already been submitted in writing before the beginning of the cloture vote. No Senator can call up more than two amendments for a vote until every other Senator has had the opportunity to call up an amendment.

Committee: When a bill is introduced it is referred to one of the committees of the Senate, which normally holds hearings, re-writes (or "marks up") the bill, and then reports the legislation back to the full Senate for further consideration. For a list of Senate committees, see page #16.

Committee Calendars: The Calendar, kept by each committee, lists all bills and resolutions referred to that committee and any action taken thereon (i.e., hearings, markups, etc.).

Committee Process: Bills and resolutions are referred to one of the standing legislative committees where hearings are held, amendments considered, and a report written. Committee hearings are generally open to the public, although some may be closed if they deal with national security matters.

Companion Bill: A bill introduced in one house, often identical to legislation submitted in the other.

Concurrent Resolution: A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. or S. Con. Res.), must be adopted by both houses but does not require the signature of the President and does not have the force of law. Concurrent resolutions generally are used to make or amend rules applicable to both houses or to express the sentiment of the two houses. A concurrent resolution, for example, is used to fix time

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Washington comes to the Senate

On April 6, 1789 the first Senate counted the electoral votes from the first presidential election and declared that George Washington had won by a large margin. He was sworn in to office on the balcony outside the Senate chamber on April 30, after travelling north from his home in Mt. Vernon, Virginia. While the President-elect was making his way to New York, the Senate worried about how to address him. Vice President John Adams suggested a title that a majority liked: "His Highness, the President of the United States and Protector of the Rights of the Same." The House of Representatives, however, insisted that just plain "President" was good enough for a leader of the young republic, and the title has remained unchanged to this day.

for adjournment of a Congress. It might also be used to convey the congratulations of Congress to another country on the anniversary of its independence. The First and Second Budget resolutions for each fiscal year are concurrent resolutions.

Congressional Record: The transcript of debate and proceedings in Congress, printed daily when Congress is in Session, and delivered the following morning. Transcripts of verbatim debate may be corrected by a Senator (before printing) in the Reporters Office, room S-219 of the Capitol, but only as to grammar, not as to substance. The Record is eventually republished in bound volumes, usually after a Session has adjourned.

Continuing Resolution: When a fiscal year ends without an appropriation for each executive department or agency for the following fiscal year having been approved, a continuing resolution is enacted allowing departments to spend at a specific rate, usually what they were spending during the previous year.

Cosponsor: One who joins in sponsoring legislation. Often the sponsor asks colleagues to join as cosponsors; this also tends to give wider support for the measure.

Daily Digest: Final portion of the daily Congressional Record summarizing chamber action and committee meetings. At the end of the "Chamber Action" section is the program for the next meeting of the Senate, including time of meeting, bills to be considered, etc.

Engrossed Bill: The final copy of a bill as passed by one chamber, with the text as amended by floor action and certified by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.

The Most Beautiful Order

Mary Logan, the wife of Illinois Senator John A. Logan, published a Washington memoir in 1901 that quoted this account from a Philadelphia newspaper at the end of the 1700s:

Among the senators is observed constantly during the debates the most delightful silence, the most beautiful order, gravity and personal dignity of manner. They all appear every morning full-powdered and dressed in the richest material. The very atmosphere of the chamber seems to inspire wisdom, mildness, condescension. Should any of the senators so far forget for a moment as to be the cause of a protracted whisper, while another was addressing the Vice-President, three gentle raps with his silver pencil case by Mr. Adams immediately restored everything to repose and the most respectful attention.

Enrolled Bill: The final copy of a bill which has been passed in identical form by both chambers. It is certified by an officer of the house of origin (House Clerk or Senate Secretary) and then sent on for signatures of the House Speaker, the Senate President, and the U.S. President. An enrolled bill is printed on parchment.

Executive Business: The Senate, unlike the House, performs certain executive functions such as the confirmation of nominations and the ratification of treaties. These duties are carried out in Executive Session as distinguished from Legislative Session. (Executive Session should be distinguished from closed session, when the Senate Chamber is closed to all, except Senators.)

Executive Calendar: Published by the Executive Clerk, this lists all nominations and treaties reported by committees which are pending for action by the Senate as a whole.

Executive Communication: Messages from the President and executive agencies to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, usually requesting legislation, making a report or expressing a view on problems and policies.

Extension of Remarks: Primarily used by the House of Representatives. This portion of the Record contains speeches and other material not germane to debate underway in the Chamber but which the Member wants printed as part of the Record.

Filibuster: A time-honored Senate tradition, the filibuster is a way of balancing minority rights with the principle of rule by the majority. By threatening a talkathon filibuster, a Senator or group of Senators can force the majority of Senators to amend or even abandon a particular piece of legislation. A filibuster can last for many days and is a tactic of last resort for a determined minority. There are complicated rules for ending a filibuster (see Cloture, above).

Fiscal Year: The Government's bookkeeping year, which runs from October 1 to September 30, is designated by the calendar year in which it ends. Example: fiscal year 1985, often written FY85, ends on September 30, 1985.

From Senator to President

Fifteen Senators have gone on to become President; the first was James Monroe and the most recent was Richard Nixon. The list also includes John Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy.

Floor Manager: A Member, usually representing sponsors of a bill, who attempts to steer it through debate and amendment to a final vote in the chamber. Floor managers are frequently chairmen or ranking majority Members of the committee that reported a bill. Managers are responsible for apportioning the time granted supporters of the bill for debating it. The Minority Leader or the ranking minority Member of the committee often apportions time for the minority party's participation in the debate.

Holds: A Senator can place a "hold" on a particular piece of legislation on the Senate Calendar by simply calling the Republican Cloakroom and telling them (and later backing this up with a written notice) that he wants a "hold" placed on a particular bill. He doesn't have to state why. He may be very opposed to the bill and want to prevent its passage if possible—or he may simply want more time to prepare amendments to it. The Majority Leader will honor these "holds" for a reasonable period of time whenever he can. However, "holds" are not in any way official; they are simply a part of the unwritten code of "Senatorial courtesy," and can be overidden by the Majority Leader, who has broad discretion to set the Senate's program.

Joint Resolution: A joint resolution, designated H.J. Res. or S.J. Res., requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved. There is no major difference between a bill and a joint resolution. The latter is generally used in dealing with limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a specific purpose.

Legislative Day: The "day" extending from the time either house meets after an adjournment until the time it next adjourns. Because the House normally adjourns from day to day, legislative days and calendar days usually coincide. But in the Senate, a legislative day may, and frequently does, extend over several calendar days.

Markup: In a committee meeting the bill is prepared for floor action. During these sessions, the bill is literally "marked up," that is, amendments are agreed to, language is changed, etc.

Veteran Chairmen

The record-holder for serving as a Senate committee chairman is William B. Allison, who chaired Appropriations for 25 years until 1893 (though not in consecutive years). In second place (and the leader in consecutive years of chairmanship) is James O. Eastland, who served as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee for over 22 years, until 1978.

Morning Business: Time in which Senators may briefly discuss issues not germane to pending legislation, introduce bills and resolutions, etc. It is a time for routine legislative housekeeping, and can occur any time of the night or day, not just in the morning.

Motion to Recommit: A motion to send a bill back to the committee that reported it. Generally speaking, a motion to recommit, if adopted, means the end of floor consideration of the bill unless the motion is accompanied by instructions.

Motion to Recommit with Instruction: A motion to send a bill back to the committee that reported it, with specific instructions to report it back to the floor usually within a specified time period, and with modifications, amendments, deletions, etc.

Motion to Reconsider: (See Reconsidering a Vote, below.)

Motion to Table: A tabling motion, if carried, postpones consideration of a matter before the Senate and usually has the effect of killing it. Tabling of a motion to reconsider Senate action has the effect of confirming that action.

Ordered Reported: Approval by a committee of a bill for floor consideration.

Parliamentary Inquiry: This is a question about the Senate's rules or procedure. No matter what the pending business of the Senate, a parliamentary inquiry is always in order and takes precedence over any other action of the Senate.

President of the Senate: George Bush, Vice President of the United States. The Constitution designates the Vice President as the presiding officer of the Senate. Normally, the Vice President only presides over the Senate if an upcoming vote is expected to be close, because he can vote to break a tie; also, he may want to preside over a debate or vote on an important Administration policy.

President Pro Tempore: Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), (also known as President pro tem). The President pro tem is responsible for presiding over the Senate in the absence of the Vice President, and also oversees the day-to-day operation of the Senate.

Shortest Term

Rebecca Latimer Felton of Georgia was a United States Senator overnight from November 21 to November 22, 1922. She was appointed to this one-day term before the winner of a special election was seated. The widow of a former Senator, Mrs. Felton was both the first woman and the oldest woman to have served in the Senate.

Presidential Messages: Policy statements, frequently requesting specific legislation, addressed to one or both houses of Congress.

Presiding Officer: May be any Member of the Senate designated by the President pro tem to preside during Senate sessions. Usually only Senators from the majority party preside, normally for one hour at a time.

Printed Amendment: An amendment printed in the Congressional Record. At the back of the Congressional Record, under the Senate's Daily Digest, is an item called "Amendments Submitted." It refers to a page number where printed amendments may be found, organized by the title of the bill they seek to modify (see Unprinted Amendment, below).

Quorum Call: Method of determining whether a legislating quorum is present in the Senate chamber. Today, this is mainly used as a kind of parliamentary "time-out" while Senators meet on and off the Senate floor to decide how to proceed on a particular piece of legislation. Usually, there are several quorum calls on any given day the Senate is in session. It is a routine way of suspending debate without recessing or adjourning the Senate. It is triggered when a Senator says, "I suggest the absence of a quorum," and the Clerk begins slowly to call the roll of Senate. Regular business resumes when a Senator says, "I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with."

Reading a Bill: Under Senate rules, every bill must be read three times. First reading occurs when a bill is introduced; it is given a title and a number, and is referred to the appropriate committee. Second reading occurs when the bill comes before the Senate again, normally after being reported by a committee. Third reading occurs just before final passage. The bill is rarely "read" from start to finish; instead, the Clerk normally just reads the bill title and normal business resumes.

Recognition: According to the traditions of the Senate, the Majority Leader has the right to be recognized first by the Presiding Officer when the Majority Leader wishes to speak. After the Majority Leader rank, in order of precedence, the Minority Leader, the majority floor manager of legislation the Senate is working on, the minority floor manager, and finally any Senator first requesting recognition.

Longest Term

Sheriff Carl Hayden was elected to Congress in 1912 when Arizona first became a State. He went on to serve eight terms in the House of Representatives and seven in the Senate before retiring 57 years later at the age of 91.

Reconsidering a Vote: This is some parliamentary fast talk that occurs after most Senate votes. Under the Senate rules, there can be a move to reopen an issue any time within two days of a vote. To prevent this, a member of the winning side moves to reconsider the vote immediately and someone else moves to "table" (kill) this motion to reconsider; the tabling motion is normally adopted by voice vote and puts the Senate on record as unwilling to reconsider the vote. This is a procedural move that, in effect, seals a victory from being undone later.

Regular Order: Senators may call for regular order after a roll call vote; this means they think the vote is concluded and the Clerk should read the results.

Report: Describes the purpose and scope of a bill, together with supporting reasons. The report lists and explains amendments adopted by the committee and usually includes departmental comments on the bill. Minority views by those opposing the measure as well as supplemental views of other Members of the committee may be included.

Reported: Release of the bill by the committee and its transmittal to the Senate floor for action. At this time, the bill is listed on the Senate Legislative Calendar.

Reserving the Right to Object: After a Senator makes a unanimous consent request (see below), one or more Senators will often say something like, "Reserving the right to object," and "I do not intend to object..." This is a way of using a unanimous consent request to gain the floor for some other purpose, such as asking for a clarification of the consent request or asking the Majority Leader about the schedule of upcoming business, etc.

Resolution: A simple resolution, designated H. Res. or S. Res., deals with matters entirely within the prerogatives of one House or the other. It requires neither passage by the other chamber nor approval by the President, and does not have the force of law. Most resolutions deal with the rules of one House. They are also used to express the sentiments of a single House, as condolences to the family of a deceased Member or to give "advice" on foreign policy or other executive business.

Women in the Senate

Fifteen women have served in the Senate; ten were appointed to fill the unexpired terms of deceased husbands and five were elected in their own right. Two women have been elected Senator in their own right and are now serving: Paula Hawkins (R-FL) and Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-KS).

Roll Call Vote: A vote in which each Senator is recorded for or against a bill, amendment, motion, etc. Such votes are recorded in the Congressional Record. Normally a roll call vote lasts 15 minutes. The Clerk calls the entire roll of the Senate once and then reports how Senators voted. During the second part of the roll call, the votes of individual Senators are announced by the Clerk in the order they are recorded. Finally, the completed tally is announced.

Senate Program: The setting of the legislative program in the Senate is strictly the prerogative of the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Minority Leader.

Sponsor: The Senator who introduces legislation, or an amendment, motion, etc.; also known as the chief or prime sponsor.

Time Agreement: This is a variety of unanimous consent (see below) agreement that states a time limit on debate for a specific legislative item and can set out how it will be divided between opposing sides and among competing amendments.

Two-Day Rule: Some control can be exercised by an individual Senator on when a particular matter comes before the Senate for consideration. A report on a bill, resolution, etc., must be available to the Members for 2 days prior to its consideration on the Senate floor. A Senator can inform the Republican Cloakroom that he or she wants this "2-day rule" enforced and therefore see that legislation is not considered on the floor until 2 days have expired since the report is printed and available.

Unanimous Consent: Almost anything can be done in the U.S. Senate by unanimous consent. However, obviously, it only takes the objection of one Senator present on the floor at the time to prevent a unanimous request from being agreed to. Unanimous consent agreements act as the Senate's "traffic cop" with regard to time of debate, time on amendments, etc. They usually state (a) hours to be spent on debating the bill itself, (b) time to be spent on debating 1st degree amendments, (c) time to be spent on debating 2nd degree amendments, motions, appeals or points of order, and/or (d) time to be spent on specifically named amendments (e.g., "2 hours on an amendment by Mr.

Having Their Say

Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, now the Senate's President pro tem, in 1957 spoke for 24 hours and 19 minutes, being interrupted only briefly for a new Senator to be sworn in. The longest uninterrupted speech in Congress was by former Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, who talked for 22 hours and 26 minutes in 1953.

Armstrong"). Also, specific times and dates for final dispositions may be included in such agreements. Such agreements are printed each day on the first few pages of the Senate Calendar until the legislative matter to which they relate is disposed of by the Senate.

Unprinted Amendment: An amendment that has never been printed in the Congressional Record (see Printed Amendment, above).

Voice Vote: Vote on pending matter without the Senators' votes being recorded. Most Senate actions are taken by voice vote.

Yeas and Nays: During debate on a measure, a proponent asks for the yeas and nays; if there is a sufficient second, the yeas and nays are then ordered. This means that a vote will necessarily occur at the end of debate, either when there are no further amendments or when all the allotted time for the measure has expired.

Yielding Time: When the Senate is considering a measure under a time agreement, the Majority and Minority floor managers control the time allotted to proponents and opponents. A Senator may not speak on the measure until a floor manager yields a specified amount of time. When a Senator begins speaking without being yielded time, the Presiding Officer interrupts by asking, "Who yields time?"

Carved in Stone

There are four mottoes carved in the marble of the Senate Chamber. Over the rostrum, where the Presiding Officer sits, is written the Latin motto "E Pluribus Unum" (One Out of Many), which is also on the U.S. coat-of-arms. Above the south entrance is a sculpture of Wisdom and the motto "In God We Trust," the legend that is familiar from American coins. Over the east entrance is the Latin legend "Annuit Coeptis" (God Has Favored Our Undertakings) and a sculpture of Patriotism. And above the west entrance is the Latin motto "Novus Ordo Seclorum" (A New Order of the Ages) and a sculpture of Courage.

SENATE LEADERSHIP

Republicans

Majority Leader: Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, phone 224-3135.

Assistant Majority Leader: Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, phone 224-2708.

Chairman of the Republican Conference: Senator John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, phone 224-2764.

Secretary of the Republican Conference: Senator Thad Cochran of Mississippi, phone 224-1326.

Chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee: Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania, phone 347-0202.

Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee: Senator William L. Armstrong of Colorado, phone 224-2946.

Democrats

Minority Leader: Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, phone 224-5556.

Democratic Whip: Senator Alan Cranston of California, phone 224-2158.

Chairman of the Democratic Conference: Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, phone 224-5551.

Secretary of the Democratic Conference: Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, phone 224-5556.

Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee: Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, phone 224-2447.

Chairman of the Democratic Policy Committee: Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, phone 224-5551.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry (224-2035)
Chairman: Jesse Helms (R-N.C.)
Ranking: Edward Zorinsky (D-Nebr.)

Appropriations (224-3471)
Chairman: Mark O. Hatfield (R-Oreg.)
Ranking: John C. Stennis (D-Miss.)

Armed Services (224-3871)
Chairman: Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.)
Ranking: Sam Nunn (D-Ga.)

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs (224-7391)
Chairman: Jake Garn (R-Utah)
Ranking: William Proxmire (D-Wis.)

Budget (224-0642)
Chairman: Pete Domenici (R-N. Mex.)
Ranking: Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.)

Commerce, Science, and Transportation (224-5115)
Chairman: John C. Danforth (R-Mo.)
Ranking: Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.)

Energy and Natural Resources (224-4971)
Chairman: James A. McClure (R-Idaho)
Ranking: J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.)

Environment and Public Works (224-6176)
Chairman: Robert T. Stafford (R-Vt.)
Ranking: Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.)

Finance (224-4515)
Chairman: Bob Packwood (R-Oreg.)
Ranking: Russell B. Long (D-La.)

Foreign Relations (224-4651)
Chairman: Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.)
Ranking: Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.)

Governmental Affairs (224-4751)
Chairman: William V. Roth, Jr. (R-Del.)
Ranking: Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.)

Judiciary (224-5225)
Chairman: Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.)
Ranking: Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-Del.)

Labor and Human Resources (224-5375)
Chairman: Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah)
Ranking: Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.)

Rules and Administration (224-6352)
Chairman: Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R-Md.)
Ranking: Wendell H. Ford (D-Ky.)

Small Business (224-5175)
Chairman: Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-Conn.)
Ranking: Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.)

Veterans Affairs (224-9126)
Chairman: Frank H. Murkowski (R-Alaska)
Ranking: Alan Cranston (D-Calif.)

Select Committee on Ethics (224-2981)
Chairman: Dave Durenberger (R-Minn.)
Ranking: David Pryor (D-Ark.)

Select Committee on Indian Affairs (224-2251)
Chairman: Mark Andrews (R-N. Dak.)
Ranking: John Melcher (D-Mont.)

Select Committee on Intelligence (224-1700)
Chairman: Dave Durenberger (R-Minn.)
Ranking: Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.)

Special Committee on Aging (224-5364)
Chairman: John Heinz (R-Pa.)
Ranking: John Glenn (D-Ohio)

THE UNITED STATES SENATE
99TH CONGRESS

SENATOR	PARTY/ STATE	PHONE (Area 202)	ROOM
Vice President			
Bush, George	R-Tex.	224-2424	SD-202
Abdnor, James	R-S.Dak.	224-2321	SH-309
Andrews, Mark	R-N.Dak.	224-2043	SH-724
Armstrong, William L.	R-Colo.	224-5941	SH-528
Baucus, Max	D-Mont.	224-2651	SH-706
Bentsen, Lloyd	D-Tex.	224-5922	SH-703
Biden, Joseph R., Jr.	D-Del.	224-5042	SR-489
Bingaman, Jeff	D-N.Mex.	224-5521	SH-502
Boren, David L.	D-Okla.	224-4721	SR-453
Boschwitz, Rudy	R-Minn.	224-5641	SH-506
Bradley, Bill	D-N.J.	224-3224	SH-731
Bumpers, Dale	D-Ark.	224-4843	SD-229
Burdick, Quentin N.	D-N.Dak.	224-2551	SH-511
Byrd, Robert C.	D-W.Va.	224-3954	SH-311
Chafee, John H.	R-R.I.	224-2921	SD-567
Chiles, Lawton	D-Fla.	224-5274	SR-250
Cochran, Thad	R-Miss.	224-5054	SR-326
Cohen, William S.	R-Maine	224-2523	SH-322
Cranston, Alan	D-Calif.	224-3553	SH-112
D'Amato, Alfonse M.	R-N.Y.	224-6542	SH-520
Danforth, John C.	R-Mo.	224-6154	SR-497
DeConcini, Dennis	D-Ariz.	224-4521	SH-328
Denton, Jeremiah	R-Ala.	224-5744	SH-516
Dixon, Alan J.	D-Ill.	224-2854	SH-316
Dodd, Chirstopher J.	D-Conn.	224-2823	SH-324
Dole, Robert	R-Kans.	224-6521	SH-141
Domenici, Pete V.	R-N.Mex.	224-6621	SD-434
Durenberger, Dave	R-Minn.	224-3244	SR-154
Eagleton, Thomas F.	D-Mo.	224-5721	SD-197
East, John P.	R-N.C.	224-3154	SH-716
Evans, Daniel J.	R-Wash.	224-3441	SH-702
Exon, J. James	D-Nebr.	224-4224	SH-330
Ford, Wendell H.	D-Ky.	224-4343	SR-173A
Garn, Jake	R-Utah	224-5444	SD-505
Glenn, John	D-Ohio	224-3353	SH-503
Goldwater, Barry	R-Ariz.	224-2235	SR-363
Gore, Albert, Jr.	D-Tenn.	224-4944	SR-393
Gorton, Slade	R-Wash.	224-2621	SH-513
Gramm, Phil	R-Tex.	224-2934	SR-370
Grassley, Charles E.	R-Iowa	224-3744	SH-135
Harkin, Tom	D-Iowa	224-3254	SH-317
Hart, Gary	D-Colo.	224-5852	SR-237
Hatch, Orrin G.	R-Utah	224-5251	SR-135
Hatfield, Mark O.	R-Oreg.	224-3753	SH-711
Hawkins, Paula	R-Fla.	224-3041	SH-313
Hecht, Chic	R-Nev.	224-6244	SH-302
Heflin, Howell	D-Ala.	224-4124	SH-278
Heinz, John	R-Pa.	224-6324	SR-277
Helms, Jesse	R-N.C.	224-6342	SD-403
Hollings, Ernest F.	D-S.C.	224-6121	SR-125
Humphrey, Gordon J.	R-N.H.	224-2841	SH-531
Inouye, Daniel K.	D-Hawaii	224-3934	SH-722
Johnston, J. Bennett	D-La.	224-5824	SH-136

Kassebaum, Nancy Landon	R-Kans.	224-4774	SR-302
Kasten, Bob	R-Wis.	224-5323	SH-110
Kennedy, Edward M.	D-Mass.	224-4543	SR-113
Kerry, John F.	D-Mass.	224-2742	SR-362
Lautenberg, Frank R.	D-N.J.	224-4744	SH-717
Laxalt, Paul	R-Nev.	224-3542	SR-323A
Leahy, Patrick J.	D-Vt.	224-4242	SR-433
Levin, Carl	D-Mich.	224-6221	SR-459
Long, Russell	D-La.	224-4623	SR-225
Lugar, Richard G.	R-Ind.	224-4814	SH-306
Mathias, Charles McC., Jr.	R-Md.	224-4654	SR-387
Matsunaga, Spark M.	D-Hawaii	224-6361	SH-109
Mattingly, Mack	R-Ga.	224-6343	SH-320
McClure, James A.	R-Idaho	224-2752	SD-361
McConnell, Mitch	R-Ky.	224-2541	SR-120
Melcher, John	D-Mont.	224-2644	SH-730
Metzenbaum, Howard M.	D-Ohio	224-2315	SR-140
Mitchell, Gerorge J.	D-Maine	224-5344	SR-176
Moynihan, Daniel Patrick	D-N.Y.	224-4451	SR-464
Murkowski, Frank H.	R-Alaska	224-6665	SH-709
Nickles, Don	R-Okla.	224-5754	SH-713
Nunn, Sam	D-Ga.	224-3521	SD-303
Packwood, Bob	R-Oreg.	224-5244	SR-259
Pell, Claiborne	D-R.I.	224-4642	SR-335
Pressler, Larry	R-S.Dak.	224-5842	SR-407A
Proxmire, William	D-Wis.	224-5653	SD-530
Pryor, David	D-Ark.	224-2353	SR-264
Quayle, Dan	R-Ind.	224-5623	SH-524
Riegle, Donald W., Jr.	D-Mich.	224-4822	SD-105
Rockefeller, John D., IV	D-W.Va.	224-3147	SD-241
Roth, William V., Jr.	R-Del.	224-2441	SH-104
Rudman, Warren	R-N.H.	224-3324	SH-530
Sarbanes, Paul S.	D-Md.	224-4524	SD-332
Sasser, Jim	D-Tenn.	224-3344	SR-298
Simon, Paul	D-Ill.	224-2152	SD-462
Simpson, Alan K.	R-Wyo.	224-3424	SD-261
Specter, Arlen	R-Pa.	224-4254	SH-331
Stafford, Robert T.	R-Vt.	224-5141	SH-133
Stennis, John C.	D-Miss.	224-6253	SR-205
Stevens, Ted	R-Alaska	224-3004	SH-522
Symms, Steven D.	R-Idaho	224-6141	SH-509
Thurmond, Strom	R-S.C.	224-5972	SR-218
Trible, Paul S., Jr.	R-Va.	224-4024	SH-517
Wallop, Malcolm	R-Wyo.	224-6441	SR-206
Warner, John W.	R-Va.	224-2023	SR-421
Weicker, Lowell P., Jr.	R-Conn.	224-4041	SH-303
Wilson, Pete	R-Calif.	224-3841	SH-720
Zorinsky, Edward	D-Nebr.	224-6551	SR-443

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